s. No.	Name of State	Human Lives lost (Nos.)	Crop area affected (lakh ha.)	Houses damaged (in lakhs)
6.	Orissa	100	9.00	2.00
7.	Punjab	NR	0.24	NR
8.	Tripura	9	NR	NR
9.	Uttaranchal	18	NR	Neg.

NR = Not reported.

Neg. = Negligible.

Statement-II

State-wise details of release to Central share of Calamity Relief Fund during 2001-2002

s. No	Name of State	Central Share of Calamity Relief Fund Released
.	Assam	3996.00
2.	Bihar	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	2163.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3424.00
5.	Kerala	8603.61
6.	Orissa	6465.75
7.	Punjab	—
8.	Tripura	—
9.	Uttaranchal	—
	TOTAL:	24652.36

Pollution control in cities

† 290. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pollution in most of the cities and towns of the country is increasing day-by-day;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to take any time-bound steps to check pollution effectively;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T. R. BAALU): (a) to (d) An increasing trend of air, water and noise pollution in many of the cities and towns of the country has been noticed. To check pollution, Government has taken various steps which has resulted in reversal of the trend in some of the major cities. Time bound Action Plans were drawn up and implemented specially for improving fuel quality, phasing out leaded petrol, reduction of benzene in petrol and notifying stricter emission norms.

The details of the steps taken by the Government to control pollution in the country include the following:—

(1) A comprehensive Policy for Abatement of Pollution that lays stress on both the control and preventive aspects of pollution has been formulated.

(2) Effluent and emission standards for industries have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to check pollution.

(3) A network of ambient air (290) and water (507) Quality Monitoring Stations covering 90 towns-cities distributed all over the country has been set up. Surveys are carried in the major cities from time to time to assess the prevailing levels of noise.

(4) Highly polluting industries have been identified. Defaulting Industries have been directed to install necessary pollution control equipment in a time bound basis and legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

(5) For control of water pollution from clusters of small scale indsutries, subsidy has been given for 89 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs).

(6) Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 is in force governing environmental appraisal of 30 specified categories of developmental projects.

(7) Emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for new vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and are enforced by Transport Department of the State Governments.

(8) Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is supplied for automobiles through a number of retail outlets in Delhi and Mumbai to cater to the CNG fitted vehicles.

(9) Unleaded petrol is supplied in the entire country from 1.2.2000 and diesel with 0.25% sulphur maximum content is supplied from 1.1.2000 in the entire country. Low sulphur (0.05%) fuel (petrol and diesel) has also been introduced in major cities.

(10) A notification to control noise pollution emanating from various sources with the help of local authorities has been notified in February, 2000.

(11) Noise standards for stationary diesel sets (15-500 KVA) have been notified in January, 1999.

(12) Noise standards for fire crackers had been notified in October, 1999.

(13) Noise limits for portable generator sets run with petrol and kerosene have been notified in September, 2000.

(14) Noise limits for vehicles have been revised and notified in September, 2000 effective from 1st January, 2003.

(15) Noise level standards for coal mines have been evolved and notified in September, 2000.

(16) Action Plan for control of pollution in Delhi and Mumbai are being implemented and similar action plans have been prepared for Chennai and Hyderabad.

(17) 24 critically polluted areas have been identified. Action Plan have been drawn up for restoration of environmental quality in these areas.

(18) Environmental epidemiological studies have been initiated in different parts of the country to assess the impact of pollution.

(19) Promotion of environmental education and awareness has been launched.

ICHR projects affiliated to private trust

*291. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY:

Will the Minster of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of special projects funded by the ICHR during the last two years;

(b) the total amount approved and the names of the project directors;

(c) the reasons for which the special projects are affiliated to a private trust and not administrated by ICHR itself; and

(d) under what rules of ICHR these projects are affiliated to a private trust?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) ICHR has informed that 9 Spcical Projects have been approved in last two years. A statement showing names of these Projects, Project Directors and amount approved/released for each project is enclosed *(See* below). ICHR has also approved 14 other Research Projects.

(c) and (d) ICHR has stated that these projects are not affiliated to a private trust and are executed by Universities, Research Institutes, etc. as per the existing provisions in vogue.